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A center to collect and analyze data on AIDS would help policymakers determine ways to deal with the disease, a report says: Page A4.

The publication of a biography of Paul Robeson signals renewed interest in the black activist: Page A5.

The nation's colleges are bracing for a faculty shortage that is expected to begin in the 1990's: Page A14.

Bills to create community-service programs for high-school and college students are expected to be introduced in Congress: Page A20.

What's in a name? Plenty, if you're a state college trying to become a university: Page A20.

Governor Bill Clinton has been campaigning across Arkansas for a tax increase to support education and health programs: Page A21.

While most universities control their finances centrally, using surpluses from one division to cover another's losses, some demand of their divisions an unusual degree of self-sufficiency: Page A25.

Regis College sold one of its campuses to a Japanese university that wants to establish an American campus for its students: Page A25.

Many college officials are ignorant about the level of crime on their campuses, a study shows: Page A31.

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BUT NO SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS

At Inaugural-Festivity Kickoff, Bush Promises Teachers: 'Education Will Be on My Desk and on My Mind' Daily

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE ©1989, SAM KITTNER

Officials of the new Administration join the audience in applause for George Bush during his inauguration-week address to 250 teachers at the National Museum of Women in the Arts.

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

George Bush kicked off the festivities marking his inauguration as the 41st President last week by promising 250 teachers that "education will be on my desk and on my mind right from the start—every day."

The teachers were invited to travel here from across the country to take part in last week's inaugural events.

Mr. Bush stopped short of making specific commitments about what his Administration would do to help improve education.

"I know it's tough in terms of resources, given this budgetary crunch that we're living under," he said. But he added that "there are lots of ways that I can be helpful to you," and said the federal government should "reward excellence, raise standards, publicize success, and strive to resolve shortcomings" in education.

Mr. Bush told the teachers that his speech to them was the first event on his inaugural calendar—"and that's the way I wanted it," he said. He said teaching "should be one of America's most honored professions," and said he was "awed" by the job teachers do.

The next day Mr. Bush spoke to a

Continued on Page A23

Educators and Politicians From 100 Countries Urge Campaign to Make Higher Education More Useful

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

GENEVA

Educational and political leaders from more than 100 countries, mostly in the third world, called last week for an international campaign to make higher education a more effective tool for economic and social progress.

Their appeal, which was aimed at education ministries throughout the world, came in a document adopted at the end of a nine-day conference here that was sponsored by the International Bureau of Education, a semi-autonomous unit of the Paris-based United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and the office of Unesco's director-general.

The officials voiced great concern over the persistence of unemployment in many countries, particularly among university graduates, and over the failure of postsecondary education either to relieve that problem or to help governments take adequate advantage of scientific and technological advances.

"The coherence of the postsecondary system as a whole needs to be improved, particularly insofar as the universities and their relationships with the other institutions providing occupational training are concerned," the document said.

It urged Unesco to consider an "interdisciplinary plan of action" to promote

Continued on Page A37

Bok Takes Colleges to Task for Overemphasis on Money

Most colleges depend too much on "financial expediency" and on seeking funds for science in setting their priorities, Harvard President Derek Bok told the American Council on Education last week: Page A2.

New NCAA Rule on Aid Stirs Emotional Protests; Repeal Seen Possible

By SUSAN OBERLANDER

Less than two weeks after it was adopted by the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I, a rule that would bar those institutions from giving financial aid to freshman athletes who fail to meet minimum academic standards seems destined for reconsideration and, possibly, repeal.

In individual, emotional protests that followed the N.C.A.A.'s convention earlier this month, some college coaches and several university presidents argued that the rule went too far in denying aid to financially needy students, including many blacks.

John Thompson, the men's basketball coach at Georgetown University, galvanized public interest in the issue three days

Continued on Page A35

MARGINALIA

From an A.P. dispatch in the Annapolis (Md.) *Capital*:

"The acting president of the University of Maryland-College Park says he hasn't decided whether he would accept the presidency of the University of Minnesota, a position for which he is one of three finalists.

". . . [William E.] Kirwan, in an interview from his Silver Spring home, called Minnesota 'one of the nation's great universities,' with great tradition, a promising future and food finances."

At least he wouldn't starve, a reader writes.

■

Memorandum from the computing people at the University of Chicago:

"Beginning on January 1st, Academic and Public Computing's Pyramid (sphinx) will no longer be available. Current users of sphinx should migrate their accounts and login-ids to tank, the Unix side of the ELXSI. As of the beginning of Fall Quarter, all new instructional and PCA Unix accounts have been established on tank, rather than sphinx. We have also ported most of sphinx's software to tank, and have installed additional programs on tank including mm (mail manager), minitab, and glim.

"A command, ontank, is available which allows a project administrator to have sphinx login-ids transferred to tank. We have also documented a procedure which will allow one to easily move sphinx directories to tank. Ontank and the procedure are more fully documented in msgs 527 and 534. To view these messages, enter the command: msgs 527 or msgs 534. The file migration procedure is also described in the notice program—enter the command notice, and then the command: type tank/01

"We encourage you to begin your migration as soon as possible, so that there will be time for unforeseen problems to be corrected."

Is there somewhere we migrants may register for language classes as soon as we clear customs?

■

From *Writing Newsletter*, a publication at Texas Christian University:

"A total of 196 consultations for its first six weeks in operation indicates that the TCU Writing Center is off to an exceptionally good start—especially when this figure is compared to the totals for more established writing centers at other universities. Duke University's Writing Center, for example, serves 175 students *per semester*, while the TCU Writing Center has already exceeded this total in its first sex weeks."

How could anybody outdo *them*?

■

Headline in *Pitt News*:

UNIVERSITY TRIES TO DEAL WITH FORIEGN T.A. LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS

Next it may want to deal with *Pitt News*.

—C.G.

In Brief

Ex-Head of University Indicted on 42 Counts

Leon Hibbs, the former president of Southeastern Oklahoma State University, has been indicted on 41 charges of mail fraud and one count of conspiracy. The charges stemmed from allegations that he illegally used public and private university funds for his personal benefit.

The indictments, which were returned by a federal grand jury, followed a year-long investigation by Oklahoma and federal officials. The investigation began after a state audit found that more than $2-million from a scholarship foundation had been misused.

Among other things, the indictments charge that Mr. Hibbs, who was president from 1967 to 1987, used money from the foundation to make loans to friends and family members, to provide them with jobs, and to hire an interior designer to decorate his home, said Arlene Joplin, assistant U.S. Attorney in Oklahoma City.

D. C. Thomas, Mr. Hibbs's lawyer, said his client had pleaded not guilty to all the charges. A trial has been scheduled for March.

Roxbury College to Pay U.S. $2.5-Million

Roxbury Community College has agreed to pay a total of $2.5-million to the U.S. Department of Education to avoid being dropped from federal financial-aid programs.

The action came after a team of state auditors found that $2.9-million in federal funds at the college had been unaccounted for in fiscal 1986 and 1987. The settlement was worked out by the Education Department and representatives of the Boston college and of the Massachusetts Board of Regents of Higher Education before a scheduled Washington hearing by an administrative law judge.

The college has been under investigation since 1987, when fiscal irregularities first came to light.

State officials say that many of the problems were the result of sloppy bookkeeping during the presidency of Brunetta Wolfman, who resigned in 1987.

Franklyn Jenifer, the state chancellor of higher education, said the threat of being dropped from federal student-aid programs was particularly serious, because at least 90 per cent of the college's 23,800 students receive financial aid from the government.

The $2.5-million payment to the government must be approved by the state legislature at a time when Massachusetts is facing a $636-million deficit.

Eliminate Racism, New England Board Says

New England will have to improve support services for undergraduate students and identify and eliminate racism on college and university campuses before the number of black and Hispanic students in the region's institutions will increase, according to a report released last week by the New England Board of Higher Education.

The report, "Equity and Pluralism: Full Participation of Blacks and Hispanics in New England Higher Education," was formally endorsed by the board's trustees and the chancellors and commissioners of higher education in the six New England states.

Black and Hispanic students are underrepresented in the region's colleges and universities, said the report, which outlined 20 steps for state and institutional leaders to take to increase minority enrollment.

It said the states should underwrite remedial programs for elementary and high-school students and increase the amount of financial aid available for postsecondary studies.

At the same time, it said, college presidents should evaluate their campuses' racial climates and adopt programs and policies to address any problems they discover.

147 Institutions Adopt New Academic Calendars

New academic calendars have been adopted this year by 147 colleges and universities, the largest number of institutions making such changes in 11 years, according to the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers.

The "early semester" schedule continued to gain in popularity, as it has in each of the last 19 years. Under that calendar, the fall semester begins in August and ends before Christmas. Some 104 institutions switched to the early semester, which is now in use at 57 per cent of all colleges and universities.

The proportion of colleges using other academic schedules is as follows: quarter, 23 per cent; 4-1-4, 8 per cent; traditional semester, 4 per cent; trimester, 2 per cent; other, 6 per cent.

The figures were compiled by

Priorities of Most Colleges Are 'Determined Too Much by Financial Expediency,' Harvard President Charges

By SCOTT JASCHIK

SAN DIEGO

The priorities of most colleges and universities are "determined too much by financial expediency and academic convention," the president of Harvard University, Derek C. Bok, charged here last week.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the American Council on Education, Mr. Bok took higher-education leaders to task for focusing too much on merely obtaining more money, particularly for science programs, as the way their institutions can best serve the nation. Society's problems today require colleges to devote their funds and attention to academic fields less prestigious than science, he said, giving teacher education, public policy, and social work as examples.

Citing John F. Kennedy's inaugural address, Mr. Bok said, "There is a lot more that we can do for this country."

Mr. Bok said the response of higher education to the country's economic and social needs was particularly important now, because both the United States and the Soviet Union have watched the economies of other nations outpace their own.

Mr. Bok's speech, which was well received here, was in sharp contrast to the dozens of reports that have been issued by higher-education associations and science groups over the past year calling for increased federal support for higher education and science programs.

Shortsighted Approach

While Mr. Bok acknowledged that many programs do need more support and said the reports had been "music to the ears" of many college presidents, he said such an approach was shortsighted. As a new Administration takes over in Washington, he said, "we must do more than prepare financial demands."

"Increased research is not a good way of putting us ahead of other countries," he said, because information about breakthroughs in basic research spreads rapidly throughout the world. He also said that the economic advances in England during the Industrial Revolution and in Japan after World War II had come about because of the social and political structures in those nations, not because they were more adept at research.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Derek C. Bok: As the new Administration takes over, "we must do more than prepare financial demands."

In addition, he said, the American economy grew faster prior to World War II, when the United States was not the world research leader, than it did in the years since the war, when the country was a research leader. "Science isn't really the problem," he said.

Rather, he cited the following conditions as hampering economic growth: a failure of U.S. businesses to save money and invest in productivity improvements; laws that over-regulate businesses; a lack of concern among corporate executives about the quality of their products; a poor public education system; and the growth of the underclass.

Mr. Bok said it was "very true" that colleges alone could not solve problems such as poverty, but he said there was much they could do:

- Business schools should change their programs so that studies of abstract models and financial markets are de-emphasized in favor of programs of relevance to most American businesses.
- Colleges and universities should improve their programs in foreign languages and international studies.
- Engineering schools should expand their programs in less-lucrative fields such as industrial engineering and design.
- Programs in public policy and teacher education should be strengthened.
- Research on poverty and ways to reduce illiteracy should become a top priority.

Mr. Bok said that part of the problem with adopting such changes was that they were not attractive to wealthy donors or the federal government. But he said an equally important reason was the mindset in academe.

'History Will Vindicate Us'

Leading colleges and universities allow "a level of mediocrity" in teacher-education programs that they would not tolerate in other fields, he said.

When colleges take steps in the directions he called for, Mr. Bok said, their image suffers. At a press conference after his speech, he cited the example of the Harvard Business School, which he said had "lost ground in academic rankings" because it had started to devote more attention to practical business concerns.

"You get accused of being a trade school, but I believe history will vindicate us," Mr. Bok said.

Asked if Harvard as a whole was guilty of the problems he identified, Mr. Bok said it was, but "less so" than were other institutions.

Mr. Bok said changing the priorities of colleges could not be done by their presidents alone. But he said presidents should take the lead because they are the ones who plan the priorities of higher education with lawmakers, alumni, faculty members, and students.

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UPDATE ON MINORITY GROUPS

Scholarship Program in Washington; Volunteers in Michigan; List of U.S. Engineering Graduates

George Washington University has announced a $7-million scholarship program for District of Columbia public-school students admitted to the university between 1990 and 2000.

Stephen Joel Trachtenberg, the university's president, introduced the "21st Century D. C. Scholars Program" on Martin Luther King Day, saying it was intended primarily to benefit black students. Ninety-one per cent of Washington's public-school students are black.

George Washington expects to finance the education of 50 students during the 10-year period. The university has estimated costs for tuition, room, board, fees, textbooks, and other materials to average about $35,000 a year in the 1990's.

While the program has been established to reward "outstanding high-school seniors," specific criteria for the selection of scholars will be determined by a committee appointed by Mr. Trachtenberg, a university spokeswoman said.

In the fall, the university announced that it would match with scholarships of up to $4,000 any Federal National Mortgage Association Scholarships used by students from Washington's Woodson High School to attend the university. George Washington also sponsors a similar scholarship program with the Washington *Post* for students from the city's Eastern High School.

—THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

■

Teams of volunteers are being recruited by the Michigan Department of Education to carry out a new program aimed at helping minority students in junior and senior high schools get on the right academic path to college.

Community leaders and citizens in businesses, churches, and other organizations will be asked to commit two hours a week for one year to the program, called "Achieve a College Education." The state is focusing on 35 school districts that have a high proportion of black, Hispanic, and American Indian students.

By sharing information with parents and students about a college education, said the program's director, Galen R. Anderson, the volunteers will "foster a dream and at the same time let these students know the reality exists—they can go to college."

Volunteers will attend orientation sessions developed by the state, but each community will design its own approach to help minority students select college-preparation classes and obtain financial-aid information.

"We have one volunteer who sees a lot of kids in Little League and shares information as they go through the league," Mr. Anderson said. "We have a Hispanic woman who holds education parties for parents. Some information is shared by pastors with their congregations."

State officials announced the program late last year, but it was first tested in the cities of Benton Harbor and Saginaw.

—DENISE K. MAGNER

■

A new national panel will study ways that states can help minority students succeed in higher education.

The Education Commission of the States this month began organizing the panel after members identified minority students' achievement as one of their top priorities.

About 20 policymakers and educators from across the country are expected to serve on the panel, which will be led by two governors, a Republican and a Democrat.

While the group is expected to focus on such specific problems as helping minority youths make the transition from two-year colleges to four-year institutions, it will set its own agenda, said Joni E. Finney, assistant to the Education Commission's vice-president.

—D.K.M.

■

Determining which university leads the nation's colleges in producing minority engineering graduates depends on how one defines both "nation" and "minority."

If "nation" refers to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Howard University is first, followed by City College of the City University of New York and Texas A&M University. That's according to 1987 statistics compiled by the American Association of Engineering Societies.

But if "nation" includes the U.S. territories, the University of Puerto Rico ranks first.

About 516 minority students graduated with bachelor's degrees in engineering from the University of Puerto Rico in 1987, compared with Howard's 129 minority engineering graduates, said R. A. Ellis, director of manpower studies at the association. But while the 516 students would be considered minorities within the mainland U.S. population, they would not necessarily be so in Puerto Rico, he said.

"We look just at the states to get a picture of the nation's progress," he said. "But the University of Puerto Rico is clearly a key source of minority engineers."

The following institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia led in the production of minority engineering graduates:

Howard U.	129
City College of City U. of New York	116
Texas A&M U.	98
U. of the District of Columbia	90
North Carolina A&T State U.	87
Prairie View A&M U.	87
Georgia Institute of Technology	79
Southern U.	74
New Mexico State U.	67
North Carolina State U.	67
Stanford U.	65
New Jersey Inst. of Technology	63
U. of Texas at Austin	62
U. of New Mexico	61
California State U. at Long Beach	60

—D.K.M.

College Officials Found to Be Ignorant of Crime on Campuses

Continued from Preceding Page

gay or anti-lesbian violence was reported to student-affairs offices; 284 of the respondents said such incidents were not a problem on their campuses.

■ Some 174 incidents of racial violence were reported; 289 of the respondents said such violence was not a problem on their campuses.

A Mirror of the Community

"We are convinced now that we have documented what we came to find," said Ms. Siegel, "and that is that campuses are not free of violence." The importance of the survey, she said, is that it lays to rest the notion that campuses are safe from violent crime.

Instead, she said it showed that colleges and universities mirrored their surrounding communities: Although criminal incidents occur less frequently on college campuses than in the surrounding community, the types of crime perpetrated are similar.

Largely because of widespread news coverage of recent campus crime, students are becoming increasingly aware that colleges are not the safe havens the public once believed them to be. With their parents, they are demanding upgraded safety measures (*The Chronicle*, September 28).

Goaded by students and their families, administrators are taking a great deal of new interest in these issues, trying to affirm their commitment to providing a comfortable learning environment.

The Third National Conference on Campus Violence, coordinated by Ms. Siegel's center, drew about 210 participants to Towson State this month, compared with 125 last year. In March, the center will also hold national workshops on "ethnoviolence" and anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence.

Because many crimes are never reported to police or security, Ms. Siegel said she believed all of the survey's results understated the actual number of incidents, especially those involving members of minority groups and homosexuals.

'It's Licensed in Society'

"Minorities feel as though they'll get along better if they don't make waves," she said. "Homosexual people find it dangerous, for themselves, to say they were picked on.

"It's licensed in society. There is a kind of acceptance of bashing of gay and lesbian people."

More information or a free copy of the survey results can be obtained by calling the center at (301) 321-2178 or by writing the center at Towson State University, Towson, Md. 21204.

—ELIZABETH GREENE

Coming February 22

A SPECIAL PULL-OUT SUPPLEMENT

Coming Events in Academe

Spring-Summer 1989

You'll want to save this extraordinarily useful compendium of meetings, conferences, seminars, and other noteworthy events in higher education this coming spring and summer. It will feature listings by subject, sponsoring organizations, and dates, with names, addresses, and phone numbers of the people to call upon for detailed information and application forms.

Be sure to reserve advertising space.

To call extra attention to the events you sponsor, you're invited to insert an advertisement in this special section of The Chronicle. Deadline for space reservations and materials: Friday, February 3. Phone our Display Advertising Department today: (202) 466-1080; ask for Lauren Coffman.

Listings in the reference columns of this special supplement are free, but publication of meeting announcements is at the discretion of the editors.

The Chronicle of Higher Education

1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

New NCAA Rule on Aid Prompts Emotional Protests

Continued from Page A1

after the vote was taken when he protested by walking off the basketball court before a game against Boston College. The coach vowed to continue his protest by boycotting future Georgetown games until he was satisfied that N.C.A.A. members would reconsider their support of the legislation.

In the wake of the debate over the rule, officials from several institutions that voted for it announced that they would change their vote if the issue were introduced at a future convention. Other supporters of the rule said last week that they stood by their original decisions. The proposal passed by just nine votes.

The president of the N.C.A.A., Albert M. Witte, said the legislation would probably be voted on again at the N.C.A.A.'s next convention, in January 1990. Even Harvey Schiller, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference and the rule's chief sponsor, said he believed it should be reconsidered. The rule is not scheduled to take effect until August 1990.

The confusion and discussion about the impact and prospects of Proposition 42, the legislation that sparked the controversy, is not likely to end soon. Leaders of many N.C.A.A. committees, including the executive committee of the association's commission of presidents, said they would debate the rule change at forthcoming meetings.

"We'll discuss it as a conference, and I think it will be discussed all this year," said Eugene F. Corrigan, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference. "By next year's convention, it will probably be the best known and best-understood proposal that's ever been on the floor."

Designed to Close a Loophole

It did not appear to be very well understood at this month's N.C.A.A. meeting.

Supporters of Proposition 42 said the rule was designed to close a loophole in the association's academic standards for freshman athletes, commonly known as Proposition 48.

That rule, which was adopted in 1983 and took effect in 1986, requires incoming freshmen in Divisions I and II to attain a minimum score of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or 15 on the American College Testing program's standardized test, and a 2.0 grade-point average in 11 high-school core courses, to be eligible to play intercollegiate sports their first year.

The new rule takes that legislation a step farther by prohibiting Division I institutions from giving sports scholarships to freshmen known as "partial qualifiers"—athletes who attain at least a 2.0 grade-point average over all in high school, but fail to attain the minimum standardized-test score or to get a 2.0 in the high-school core curriculum.

Partial qualifiers now may be admitted with sports scholarships, but are barred from playing on varsity teams in their freshman year.

Because another N.C.A.A. rule bars recruited athletes from receiving institutional financial aid other than sports scholarships, the new rule would permit athletes who are ineligible under Proposition 48 to get assistance only through state or federal grants and loans, such as Pell Grants or guaranteed student loans. That is expected to make Division I institutions inaccessible to most partial qualifiers who are poor.

N.C.A.A. officials, who at this time have only sketchy data about the effects of Proposition 48, estimated that there were about 600 partial qualifiers a year at the association's Division I institutions. In men's football and men's basketball, about 90 per cent of the partial qualifiers are black, according to the N.C.A.A.

Rule Seen as an Incentive

Proponents of Proposition 42 said the rule would cause minority students to improve their academic performance in high school. Raising minimum standards, they argued, is the only way to improve performance and be sure that high-school athletes are not allowed to coast through school without studying.

Bill L. Atchley, president of the University of the Pacific, said he favored the new rule—even though he said his institution had mistakenly voted against it—because it would make a college scholarship an incentive for high-school athletes to work harder to improve their grades.

Mr. Atchley also said he did not think it was appropriate for Georgetown's Coach Thompson to criticize the rule publicly.

"He's using his national exposure to influence the N.C.A.A.," Mr. Atchley said. "He may have the influence, but that shows you who's running the N.C.A.A. I think more college presidents need to speak out in favor of this—in favor of higher academic standards."

Some of Proposition 42's supporters also argued that the measure would deter colleges from recruiting athletes who have little or no chance of graduating.

Other proponents of the legislation pointed out that the standards set by Proposition 48 were not terribly high to begin with. The average S.A.T. score by U.S. high-school students is 904.

But Mr. Thompson and John Chaney, men's basketball coach at Temple University, said the rule would unfairly discriminate against blacks because it relied too much on students' scores on standardized tests. Historically, blacks have not scored as high as whites on standardized tests, and one recent study showed that test scores predict that black college athletes will fail far more often than is actually the case.

Other opponents of the new rule—

AP/WIDE WORLD

Just before the start of a game, Georgetown U.'s John Thompson walks off the basketball court in protest of new N.C.A.A. rule.

including some officials who favored Proposition 48—said it would deny athletes with disadvantaged backgrounds a chance to try to overcome their deficiencies.

Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, said the new rule "is just plain wrong if needy students aren't able to get any kind of institutional aid." He was a strong supporter of Proposition 48 in 1983.

Still other critics argued at the convention that changes should not be made in Proposition 48 until its effects on current athletes were gauged. The N.C.A.A. has initiated a 10-year study of the rule's impact.

College presidents also warned that the N.C.A.A. might have trampled on their institutional autonomy by passing a rule telling them which students they can and cannot provide with institutional financial aid.

Roots in 1983 Debate

The current controversy over the financial-aid legislation has its roots in the 1983 debate over Proposition 48, which went into effect in 1986.

In 1983, presidents of black colleges angrily protested the use of standardized tests as a yardstick of academic success, saying it would unfairly handicap poor students and members of minority groups.

But proponents of the use of test scores argued that using only high-school grades would make it easy for students to have the grades changed so that they could receive a college

Continued on Following Page

How Members of NCAA Division I Voted on Proposal 42

YES (163)

U. of Akron
U. of Alabama
U. of Alabama-Birmingham
American South Athletic Conference
Arizona State U.
U. of Arizona
Atlantic Coast Conference
Auburn U.
Augusta College
Austin Peay State U.
Baptist College
Big Sky Conference
Big South Conference
Bradley U.
Brooklyn College
Bucknell U.
Butler U.
U. of California at Berkeley
Campbell U.
Canisius College
Centenary College
Central Connecticut State U.
U. of Central Florida
Central Michigan U.
U. of Cincinnati
The Citadel
Clemson U.
Coastal Carolina College
Colgate U.
Colonial Athletic Association
Colorado State U.
U. of Colorado
Dartmouth College
Davidson College
U. of Delaware
Drexel U.
Duke U.
Duquesne U.
East Coast Conference
East Tennessee State U.
U. of Evansville
Fairfield U.
Florida A&M U.
Florida International U.
Florida State U.
U. of Florida
Fordham U.
Furman U.
George Mason U.
Georgia Institute of Technology
Georgia Southern College
Georgia State U.
U. of Georgia
Gonzaga U.
Hofstra U.
Howard U.
Illinois State U.
Indiana State U.
Iowa State U.
James Madison U.
Kansas State U.
Kent State U.
U. of Kentucky
Lafayette College
Lehigh U.
Louisiana State U.
Loyola College
Loyola Marymount U.
U. of Maine at Orono
Manhattan College
Marist College
U. of Maryland-Baltimore County
U. of Maryland at College Park
U. of Maryland-Eastern Shore
U. of Massachusetts at Amherst
McNeese State U.
Memphis State U.
Mercer U.
Metro Collegiate Athletic Conference
U. of Miami
Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference
Mississippi State U.
U. of Mississippi
Montana State U.
U. of Montana
Mount Saint Mary's College
U. of New Hampshire
U. of New Mexico
New South Women's Athletic Conference
Niagara U.
U. of North Carolina at Asheville
U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
U. of North Carolina at Charlotte
U. of North Carolina at Wilmington
North Carolina State U.
Northeastern U.
U. of Northern Iowa
Northwestern U.
U. of Notre Dame
Ohio U.
Oklahoma State U.
Old Dominion U.
Oral Roberts U.
Oregon State U.
Pennsylvania State U.
U. of Pennsylvania
Pepperdine U.
U. of Portland
Princeton U.
Radford U.
Rice U.
U. of Richmond
Rider College
Saint Louis U.
Saint Mary's College of California
Sam Houston State U.
Samford U.
San Diego State U.
U. of San Diego
U. of San Francisco
San Jose State U.
Santa Clara U.
Siena College
U. of South Alabama
U. of South Florida
Southeastern Conference
U. of Southern California
Southern Conference
Southern Illinois U. at Carbondale
Southern Methodist U.
Southern Utah State College
Southwest Athletic Conference
Stanford U.
Stetson U.
Sun Belt Conference
U. of Texas at Arlington
U. of Texas at Austin
U. of Texas at El Paso
U. of Texas at San Antonio
Texas A&M U.
Texas Christian U.
Texas Tech U.
Towson State U.
Trans America Athletic Conference
Tulane U.
U.S. Air Force Academy
U.S. Military Academy
U.S. Naval Academy
Vanderbilt U.
Virginia Military Institute
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U.
U. of Virginia
Wake Forest U.
U. of Washington
West Coast Athletic Conference
West Virginia U.
Western Athletic Conference
Western Carolina U.
Wichita State U.
College of William & Mary
Wright State U.
Yale U.
Youngstown State U.

NO (154)

Alcorn State U.
American U.
Appalachian State U.
Arkansas State U.
U. of Arkansas at Fayetteville
U. of Arkansas at Little Rock
Association of Mid-Continent Universities
Atlantic-10 Conference
Ball State U.
Baylor U.
Big East Conference
Big 10 Conference
Big West Conference
Boise State U.
Boston College
Boston U.
Bowling Green State U.
Brigham Young U.
Brown U.
U. of California at Irvine
U. of California at Los Angeles
U. of California at Santa Barbara
California State U. at Fresno
California State U. at Fullerton
California State U. at Long Beach
Chicago State U.
Columbia U.-Barnard College
U. of Connecticut
Cornell U.
U. of Dayton
DePaul U.
Delaware State College
U. of Detroit
Drake U.
East Carolina U.
Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference-North
Eastern Illinois U.
Eastern Kentucky U.
Eastern Michigan U.
Eastern Washington U.
Fairleigh Dickinson U. at Teaneck
Gateway Collegiate Athletic Conference
George Washington U.
Georgetown U.
Grambling State U.
U. of Hartford
Harvard U.
U. of Hawaii
High Country Athletic Conference
Holy Cross College
Houston Baptist U.
U. of Houston
Idaho State U.
U. of Idaho
U. of Illinois at Chicago
U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Indiana U.
Iona College
U. of Iowa
Ivy Group
Jackson State U.
Jacksonville U.
U. of Kansas
La Salle U.
Lamar U.
Liberty U.
Long Island U.-Brooklyn
Louisiana Tech U.
U. of Louisville
Loyola U. (Illinois)
Marquette U.
Marshall U.
Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Miami U.
Michigan State U.
U. of Michigan
Mid-American Athletic Conference
Middle Tennessee State U.
Midwestern Collegiate Conference
U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities
Mississippi Valley State U.
Missouri Valley Conference
U. of Missouri at Columbia
Monmouth College (N.J.)
Morehead State U.
Morgan State U.
Murray State U.
U. of Nebraska at Lincoln
U. of Nevada at Las Vegas
U. of Nevada at Reno
New Mexico State U.
U. of New Orleans
Nicholls State U.
North Carolina A&T State U.
North Star Conference
U. of North Texas
Northeast Conference
Northeast Louisiana U.
Northern Arizona U.
Northern Illinois U.
Northwestern State U.
Ohio State U.
Ohio Valley Conference
U. of Oklahoma
U. of Oregon
U. of the Pacific
U. of Pittsburgh
Providence College
Purdue U.
U. of Rhode Island
Robert Morris College
Rutgers U. at New Brunswick
Saint Bonaventure U.
St. Francis College (N.Y.)
Saint Francis College (Pa.)
Saint John's U. (N.Y.)
Saint Joseph's U.
Saint Peter's College
Seton Hall U.
South Carolina State College
U. of South Carolina
U. of Southern Mississippi
Southern U. at Baton Rouge
Southland Conference
Southwest Missouri State U.
Southwest Texas State U.
Southwestern Athletic Conference
U. of Southwestern Louisiana
Stephen F. Austin State U.
Syracuse U.
Temple U.
Tennessee Technological U.
U. of Tennessee at Chattanooga
U. of Tennessee at Knoxville
Texas Southern U.
U. of Toledo
U. of Tulsa
U.S. International U.
Utah State U.
U. of Utah
Valparaiso U.
U. of Vermont
Villanova U.
Virginia Commonwealth U.
Washington State U.
Weber State U.
Western Illinois U.
Western Kentucky U.
Western Michigan U.
Winthrop College
U. of Wisconsin at Green Bay
U. of Wisconsin at Madison
U. of Wyoming
Xavier U. (Ohio)

ABSTAIN (2)

Big Eight Conference
Pacific-10 Conference

New NCAA Rule Prompts Protests

Continued from Preceding Page
scholarship or participate in intercollegiate sports.

As a compromise to soften the impact of the proposed legislation, delegates to the 1983 convention amended Proposition 48 by phasing it in over time and by allowing partial qualifiers to receive sports scholarships, even though they would be ineligible for competition.

The current debate over Proposition 42 was set in motion in 1986, when the University of Georgia was hit with a scandal.

One of its instructors, Jan Kemp, was fired after she charged that Georgia was providing special treatment for athletes in its remedial-studies program. She sued the university and won a large settlement and reinstatement to the faculty.

After losing the lawsuit, Georgia's president at the time, Fred C. Davison, announced that the university would no longer admit athletes who did not qualify under Proposition 48.

Fearing that the new rule would put the university at a competitive disadvantage, officials of the university sought to persuade other institutions in the Southeastern Conference to adopt a similar standard. Two years later, in June 1988, the presidents of Southeastern Conference institutions voted 9 to 1 to stop granting scholarships to partial qualifiers by 1993.

Conference Lobbied Hard

After adopting its own self-imposed ban on giving financial assistance to partial qualifiers, the Southeastern Conference proposed N.C.A.A. legislation that would do the same at all institutions in Division I, and the conference's 10 institutions have lobbied hard in favor of the change in recent months.

Delegates from the conference did some of their more intense backroom lobbying the night after N.C.A.A. delegates initially voted to reject Proposition 42, said the Atlantic Coast Conference's Mr. Corrigan and other targets of that lobbying.

The following day, the delegates voted to reconsider Proposition 42, and passed it.

Mr. Witte said that most members of the N.C.A.A. who voted in favor of the rule seemed to be holding to the philosophy of the "level playing field," in which no institutions should have a competitive advantage over other institutions because they were giving scholarships to partial qualifiers. The vast majority of N.C.A.A. rules are passed for that reason.

Two members of the Atlantic Coast Conference switched their No votes to Yes during the association's second vote. They were swayed by the revelation that the Division I members of the N.C.A.A.'s presidents' commission had not been fully opposed to Proposition 42, as had been suggested during the initial debate, Mr. Corrigan said. The members of the commission had not taken a vote on the matter, but the majority of its members were opposed to altering Proposition 48, according to N.C.A.A. officials.

'Level Playing Field' Sought

"That released some of our people," said Mr. Corrigan. "Our people thought, if the presidents' commission didn't vote on it, and they're not sure about it, we might as well do what makes the playing field more level for us. It became a very practical issue, like a lot of these decisions are, to try to get everybody to play by the same rules. Our schools voted the way they operate their programs."

Most of the A.C.C.'s institutions do not admit athletes who fail to qualify under Proposition 48.

Since the rule is not scheduled to take effect until the middle of next year, it could be reversed without having affected any athletes.

N.C.A.A. officials said that many presidents of Division I institutions were not in favor of altering Proposition 48 until the N.C.A.A. completes its 10-year research project on the effects of Proposition 48. Initial findings from the study will be presented to the N.C.A.A.'s research committee beginning next month, and the committee will decide whether to release the findings to the public.

Woman Aims to Dispel Doubts She Can Handle NCAA Issues

Continued from Page A33
tive and is able to put the association above all else."

Adds Eugene F. Corrigan, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, who also has worked with Ms. Sweet on association-wide committees: "I think everybody feels comfortable with Judy. She's been a member of top committees, and she's held her own. She didn't just float in from out of nowhere."

Ms. Sweet, who was recommended for the secretary-treasurer position by the N.C.A.A.'s nominating committee and elected by the membership at the association's annual meeting here, has spent almost her entire professional career at California-San Diego, where she has been athletics director since 1975.

"Those of us involved in Division III athletics have made a conscious decision that it's right for us," she says.

She says Division III "epitomizes the balance between academics and athletics," and proudly recites the academic achievements of the members of the university's women's volleyball team, which won the Division III national championship this fall.

"It's exciting to be part of that environment," she says, and adds quickly: "As I'm sure it's exciting to be part of a Division I program, too. They both have their own attractions, and their own challenges."

Ms. Sweet acknowledges that the differences between Divisions I, II, and III are great, but she believes they have much in common, including problems like money.

"There are financial problems in every college athletic program, but what differs is the way schools cut back in each division," she says. "In Division I, they sometimes cut sports; in Division III, we cut back on the number of road trips, or we wear our uniforms a year longer."

Ways to Bridge the Gap

Ms. Sweet believes she can bridge the gap between the divisions by being a consensus-builder.

"I think you have to be a good listener," she says. "You need to try to understand all viewpoints, which doesn't necessarily mean you have to agree, or compromise. It does mean being able to communicate to those whose goals haven't been met that there's a reason, and giving ideas about what action they can take to improve their situations.

"The secret to consensus is communication, and that's what we're getting better at in the N.C.A.A."

Ms. Sweet also sees signs of positive change in the N.C.A.A. in the fact that she is in this position at all. "I never thought there would be that possibility," she says. "The nominating committee was brave enough to do something that hadn't been done before. That it was me who benefited is just timing."

Does she think the association is willing to take the next step, by electing its first female president?

"It's far too premature for me to think about that," she says. "Right now, I just want to be an effective secretary-treasurer."

Fall Sports Champions, 1988

Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union

Cross-country, men's
U. of Manitoba
Cross-country, women's
U. of Western Ontario
Field hockey
U. of Toronto
Football
U. of Calgary
Soccer, men's
U. of Toronto
Soccer, women's
Queen's U. at Kingston

National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics

Cross-country, men's
Adams State College
Cross-country, women's
Pacific Lutheran University
Football
Division I: Carson-Newman College
Division II: Westminster College (Pa.)
Soccer, men's
Sangamon State U.
Soccer, women's
Pacific Lutheran University
Volleyball, women's
U. of Hawaii at Hilo

National Junior College Athletic Association

Cross-country, men's
Central Arizona College
Cross-country, women's
Ricks College
Field hockey
Champlain College
Football
Glendale Community College
Soccer, men's
Mercer County Community College
Soccer, women's
Saint Louis Community College at Florissant Valley
Volleyball, women's
Schoolcraft College

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Cross-country, men's
Division I: U. of Wisconsin at Madison
Division II: Edinboro U. of Pennsylvania and Mankato State U.
Division III: U. of Wisconsin at Oshkosh
Cross-country, women's
Division I: U. of Kentucky
Division II: California Polytechnic State U. at San Luis Obispo
Division III: U. of Wisconsin at Oshkosh
Field Hockey
Division I: Old Dominion U.
Division III: Trenton State College
Football
Division I-AA: Furman U.
Division II: North Dakota State U.
Division III: Ithaca College
Soccer, men's
Division I: Indiana U.
Division II: Florida Institute of Technology
Division III: U. of California at San Diego
Soccer, women's
Division I: U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Division II: California State U. at Hayward
Division III: William Smith College
Volleyball, women's
Division I: U. of Texas at Austin
Division II: Portland State U.
Division III: U. of California at San Diego
Water polo, men's
U. of California at Berkeley

People in Athletics

Pokey Allen, football coach and interim director of athletics at Portland State U., will relinquish his duties as athletics director.

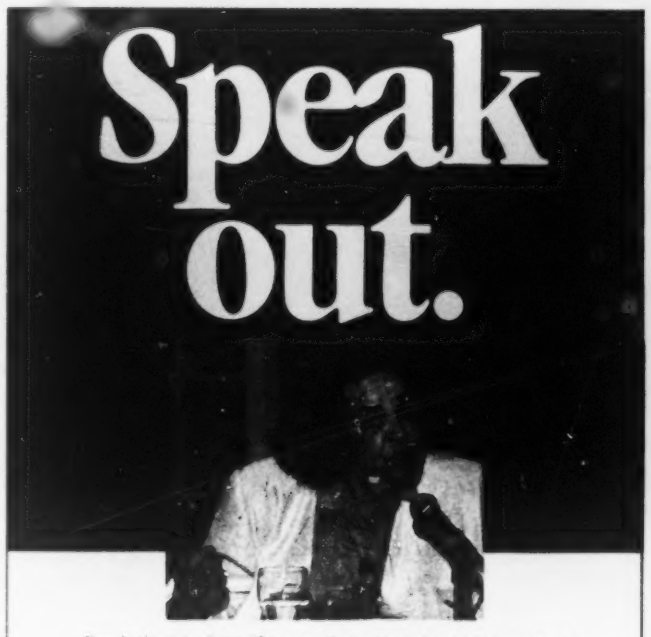
Roger A. Fessler, associate director of athletics at California State U. at Bakersfield, to athletics director at Saint Francis College (Pa.).

Gary W. Hall, men's soccer coach at Campbell College, to director of athletics, chairman of the physical-education department, and men's soccer coach at Atlantic Christian College, effective June 1.

John H. Harvey, former director of athletics and physical fitness and recreation at Saint Mary's College of Maryland, to director of athletics and physical education at Carnegie Mellon U.

Roy Love, men's golf coach and former athletics director at Portland State U., to assistant to the president for athletics.

Mark Tobin, director of athletics at Atlantic Christian College, has announced his resignation, effective June 1.



But don't go it alone. If you really want to change the world for the better, add your voice to those of 150,000 college graduates who are members of the American Association of University Women. As part of the nation's first, largest, and most effective organization working for the advancement of women, you can help make a real difference.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The Soviet Academy of Sciences, hoping to strengthen ties with U.S. researchers, has elected 16 Americans to its ranks: Page A4.

Alverno College is considered a pioneer in the field of assessing student learning and institutional effectiveness: Page A10.

Universities finally realize they need to examine their own moral responsibilities, some observers of higher education think: Page A11.

Many college officials believe President Bush is sincere about helping their institutions, but are unsure how they will be treated: Page A15.

Gov. Gerald L. Baliles of Virginia is regarded as a unique politician when it comes to thoughtful discussion of higher education: Page A15.

Two years after Stanford U. began its drive to raise $1.1-billion, fund-raisers are asking, Which university will be next?: Page A25.

The proportion of colleges that have increased general-education requirements for undergraduates has grown little in five years, according to a new survey: Page A27.

After 38 years of coaching college basketball, Ralph Miller says the players are better but the game's the same: Page A29.

Mexico's president has asked a commission to organize a national debate on ways to improve the country's education system: Page A33.

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Many States Seek Tougher Regulation of for-Profit Schools

Crackdowns spurred by reports of inadequate monitoring

By ROBIN WILSON

State legislators are cracking down on for-profit trade schools, prompted by a rash of reports that such institutions are taking money from needy students and failing to provide good job training.

Officials in five states with large numbers of trade schools either have recently toughened state laws regulating proprietary schools or are considering ways to do so. The officials report that similar action is taking place in other states across the country.

The actions follow growing criticism from state investigators and lawyers representing trade-school students, who say that state supervision of the schools has been woefully inadequate.

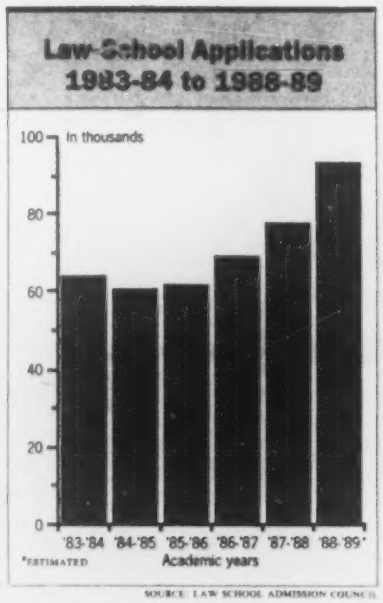
Investigators' Complaints

Investigators complain that some schools enroll students who are not qualified to be admitted in the first place. Many of the students drop out, saddled with large debts on government loans that they cannot repay. The trade schools offer training for jobs ranging from truck driver to computer technician to medical assistant to cosmetologist.

Observers say that a variety of problems hamper states' efforts to monitor such schools:

- Most of the state boards and agencies that oversee trade schools—also known as proprietary schools—don't have enough investigators, so complaints about the schools frequently go unanswered. In addition, most of the state employees charged with monitoring the schools are educators who lack the auditing and legal expertise needed to weed out fraud.
- Many of the members of special state boards that have been established to license and regulate proprietary schools are

Continued on Page A18



SOURCE: LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION COUNCIL

Law schools expect applications to set a record this year: Page A27.

Top Afghan University Is Seen Moving Away From Communist Party

By STEVE LE VINE

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

As this war-ravaged country nervously awaits the completion of the Soviet Union's scheduled troop withdrawal in mid-February, Afghanistan's main institution of higher education, Kabul University, is moving away from Communist control.

In recent weeks, the 13-college university appointed four new deans from outside the Communist Party. In all, nine non-Communist deans have been appointed since 1986, when Afghanistan's President Mohammed Najibullah came to power and began, with Soviet prodding, to enact relatively liberal reforms.

Three months ago, Mohammed Naim Ashrafi, a non-Communist economics professor who studied in West Germany, was

Continued on Page A35

Colleges Received About $289-Million in Earmarked Funds

Projects approved by Congress criticized as 'pork-barrel science'

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

The 100th Congress directed federal agencies to give at least $289-million to specific projects at colleges and universities this year, benefiting about 90 institutions.

That's just short of the comparable figure for last year, at least $291-million, which was thought to be a record.

Despite the relatively steady support for such projects, college lobbyists and Congressional aides say they are uncertain about the future of the practice of earmarking funds, which critics deride as "pork-barrel science."

Both proponents and critics of the practice are changing their tactics. At the same time, some key Congressional leaders, strengthened by their colleagues' concern about the federal deficit, continue to try to clamp down on such spending.

Paul E. Sweet, director of federal-governmental relations for the University of California system and an opponent of earmarking, said: "My own impression is that it will probably continue as it has in the past—a few big victories, and a lot of little defeats."

Those who support earmarking agree, although they would describe victories and defeats the other way around.

A partial list of campus projects backed by Congress even though federal agencies did not request money for them: Page A20.

The legislative seesaw is not surprising. On one hand, Congress as an institution is under increasing pressure to resist special requests in all areas so that it can reduce the federal deficit. On the other, individual lawmakers are pressed by universities and

Continued on Page A20

U.S. Mathematics Education Inadequate and in Need of Overhaul, Report Charges

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

WASHINGTON

American students are not receiving the high-quality education in mathematics that is "crucial" for science, technology, and the economy of the nation, the National Research Council reported last week.

"Three of every four Americans stop studying mathematics before completing career or job prerequisites," the council said in a 114-page report, *Everybody Counts: A Report to the Nation on the Future of Mathematics Education.*

The 70 people on the panel that produced the report—including college and university faculty members and administrators, research mathematicians and statisticians, and scientists and engineers—came from three committees of the National Academy of Sciences that deal with mathematics.

A large part of the problem, the report said, is the style and content of mathematics instruction, from kindergarten through Ph.D. programs. "Today's schools labor under the legacy of a structure designed for the industrial age misapplied to educate children for the information age."

Although the problem exists at all levels, the solution must start in the colleges and universities that train mathematics teachers, the report said.

"Since teachers teach much as they were taught, university courses for prospective teachers must exemplify the highest standards for instruction. However, most mathematics that teachers have studied has been presented only in the authoritarian framework of Moses coming down from Mount Sinai," it added.

Anthony Ralston, a professor of computer science and mathematics at the State University of New York at Buffalo and a member of the panel, said that most new teachers had never seen mathematics

Continued on Page A28

Approval of Gene Transfers Prompts Fresh Debate

Federal approval of an experiment involving the transfer of foreign genes into humans has sparked renewed controversy: Page A4.

In Brief

Black Cadet Settles Lawsuit Over Hazing at the Citadel

A black former cadet at the Citadel has agreed to settle an $880,000 lawsuit that he brought against five white cadets who allegedly hazed him. The terms of the settlement were not revealed.

Following the October 1986 incident, Kevin Nesmith charged the five white cadets with trespassing, violating his civil rights, and intentionally inflicting emotional distress. He said they had entered his room at the military college wearing sheets and towels, uttered obscenities, and left behind a charred paper cross.

In December, a federal judge dismissed a lawsuit brought by Mr. Nesmith against the Citadel. The judge said the college was not responsible for the incident because it had never condoned hazing.

League Rates 'Assault' on Education, Welfare

Participation by blacks in higher education declined during Ronald Reagan's Presidency because of an "active assault on education funding, affirmative action, and social welfare programs," according to a report released last week by the National Urban League.

The report, which includes studies of other social and economic problems that affect blacks, calls for a renewed commitment to increase black participation in higher education.

"With a new administration assuming office, there is the possibility of, if not totally reversing, at least halting the decline of black participation in American society," the authors of the report say.

The report, "The State of Black America 1989," is available for $19, plus $1.50 for postage and handling, from the National Urban League, 500 East 62nd Street, New York 10021.

Marymount College of Kan. Announces It Will Close

Marymount College of Kansas, faced with low enrollment and a $1.2-million deficit, will close in June.

Marymount, which is owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Salina, was a women's college from its founding in 1922 until 1967, when it admitted men.

While enrollments have been stable in recent years, they have fallen significantly from their high of around 800 in the late 1970's. The college enrolled 653 students this fall, 374 of them full time.

William H. Wunder, the college's last president, resigned at the end of December. Sister Monica Schneider has been serving as acting president since then.

Faculty members and students have announced that they hope to raise enough money to keep Marymount open, a college spokesman said.

Berkeley to Dismantle Research Reactor

To make room for an engineering building, the University of California at Berkeley will dismantle its 21-year-old nuclear reactor, which was shut down last year.

The one-megawatt research reactor was the target of political protests. Community groups also said that public health could be endangered by radiation released during an earthquake.

Use of the reactor for teaching and research by the university's nuclear-engineering department declined in recent years.

More than 100 fuel rods from the reactor will be sent to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. About 450,000 pounds of radioactive waste will be shipped to a federal repository in either Nevada or Washington, a spokesman for the university said.

Dismantling the reactor will cost about $1.2-million and take about one year.

Medical-School Loans to Cost Less in Future

The Association of American Medical Colleges announced changes in its loan program last week that could save medical students thousands of dollars and decrease the federal government's stake in the student-loan market.

Beginning this spring, the association will phase federally insured Health Education Assistance Loans out of its MEDLOAN program. They will be replaced by greater use of the association's alternative-loan program, which is privately insured.

The alternative loans will carry an interest rate during repayment that is three-tenths of a percentage point lower than that of the loans they replace. Also, interest on the alternative loans is compounded less frequently.

The MEDLOAN program will continue to provide Stafford Student Loans and Supplemental Loans for Students, which are federally insured.

SAT Results Differ for Asians and Whites

For Asian-American students, scores on the mathematics section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test predict freshman-year grades in college more accurately than do verbal scores, according to a study published by the College Board. For white students, however, the opposite is true.

The report warned that efforts by colleges to change admissions criteria to place more emphasis on verbal scores would have an "adverse impact" on Asian-American applicants, who typically have higher mathematics scores and lower verbal scores than white applicants.

For both groups, the high-school grade-point average is the best single predictor of freshman grades, the report said.

The study was conducted by Stanley Sue, a psychology professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Jennifer Abe, a graduate student there. They analyzed the academic performance of 4,113 Asian-American and 1,000 white freshmen enrolled at the University of California in fall 1984.

St. Cloud State Bans Sale of Sex Magazines

A panel of students, professors, and staff members at St. Cloud State University has voted to ban the sale of *Penthouse*, *Playboy*, and *Playgirl* magazines in the university's student center.

The vote by the Atwood Student Center Council came on the fourth day of a sit-in at the center's newsstand, a university spokesman said. The protest was staged by the Women's Equality Group, a campus organization, and by Women for Social Justice, a community group.

The spokesman said the two groups believed that *Playboy* and *Penthouse* degrade women. *Playgirl*, which features men, was the only other sex-oriented magazine for sale at the newsstand.

The manager of the campus bookstore agreed to stop selling the maga-

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	The Essential Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	2
2.	The Bonfire of the Vanities, by Tom Wolfe	8
3.	The Tommyknockers, by Stephen King	4
4.	The Far Side Gallery 3, by Gary Larson	—
5.	Beloved, by Toni Morrison	1
6.	The Dictionary of Cultural Literacy, by E. D. Hirsch, Jr., Joseph F. Kett, and James Trefil	—
7.	All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten, by Robert Fulghum	—
8.	The Cat Who Came for Christmas, by Cleveland Amory	5
9.	Separated at Birth? by the editors of Spy	—
10.	Tales Too Ticklish to Tell, by Berke Breathed	6

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Brown U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Denison U., Idaho State U., Indiana U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., Stanford U., Tarrant County Junior College, Tulane U., U. of Alaska at Anchorage, U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Iowa, U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Texas at Austin, U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Xavier U. (Ohio). Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in December.

MARGINALIA

Thou Shalt Not . . .

Although fund raisers at the University of Richmond pride themselves on the quality of their research, their computers never told them about the donor of one of the largest gifts they ever received: Robert S. Jepson, Jr., Class of '64.

In fact, when a university trustee noticed a private jet with the name "Bob Jepson" on it at Chicago's O'Hare Airport and wanted to know if it was the same Jepson who was ahead of him in college, the university's fund raisers didn't even know his address.

Their investigation into Mr. Jepson's background—the part of college fund raising that is known as "prospect research"—told them, however, that Mr. Jepson had a pretty nice home—several, actually. . . .

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Once Richmond's fund raisers learned from faculty members that Mr. Jepson revered the former dean of the university's business school, W. David Robbins, they knew exactly what to do. "We immediately invited him to lunch," says H. Gerald Quigg, Richmond's vice-president for university relations.

Before long, Mr. Jepson was attending a special luncheon to honor Mr. Robbins. Over dessert, the university's president asked Mr. Jepson if he would like to join the university's founder's club, a privilege that accompanies a $10,000 gift. "That's done," Mr. Jepson replied. "Now what else can I do?"

It wasn't hard for university officials to come up with a few suggestions.

Two weeks later, Mr. Jepson and his wife, Alice, gave $1-million—in cash—to create a professorship in Mr. Robbins's name.

. . .

—From The Chronicle, June 22, 1988

ALTHOUGH FUNDRAISERS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND PRIDE THEMSELVES ON THE QUALITY OF THEIR RESEARCH, their computers never told them about the donor of one of the largest gifts they received, Robert S. Jepson Jr., Class of '64. In fact, when a university trustee noticed a private jet with the name "Bob Jepson" on it at Chicago's O'Hare Airport and wanted to know if it was the same Jepson who was ahead of him in college, the university's fundraisers didn't even know his address. Their investigation into Mr. Jepson, known as "prospect research," told them, however, that Mr. Jepson had a pretty nice home—several, actually. The university's fundraisers eventually found that Mr. Jepson had made more than $300 million in the preceding six years—a result of a series of corporate mergers and acquisitions. Once Richmond's fundraisers learned from faculty members that Mr. Jepson revered the former dean of the university's business school, W. David Robbins, they knew exactly what to do. "We immediately invited him to lunch," says H. Gerald Quigg, Richmond's vice president for university relations. Before long, Mr. Jepson was attending a special luncheon to honor Mr. Robbins. Over dessert, the university's president asked Mr. Jepson if he would like to join the university's founder's club, a privilege that accompanies a $10,000 gift. "That's done," Mr. Jepson replied. "Now what else can I do?" It wasn't hard for university officials to come up with a few suggestions. Two weeks later, Mr. Jepson and his wife, Alice, gave $1 million in cash to create a professorship in Mr. Robbin's [*sic*] name.

—From College Marketing Alert (a $275-a-year newsletter), January 10, 1989

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Note Book

Students in Washington State University's hospitality-management program, one of the oldest in the country, will be getting beefed-up instruction as soon as program officials find a "distinguished professor of fast-food service."

The endowed professorship, said to be the first of its kind in the nation, is the result of a gift from the Taco Bell Corporation, an Irvine, Cal., subsidiary of PepsiCo Inc.

Taco Bell, which controls the lion's share of the country's Mexican-style fast-food market, recently gave the university $250,000 that the State of Washington will double under an endowment-matching program.

Officials say the "distinguished professor" will be "the anchor of a strategy" to build the hotel- and restaurant-administration program into a national leader.

Rom J. Markin, dean of the college of business and economics, said the relationship with Taco Bell would help put the program "at the very forefront of the hospitality-education field and will enable us to expand our offerings in the multi-unit-mass-merchandising area," which he said had recently experienced "explosive growth."

Money from the endowment will be used for research ventures between the university and industry, as well as for improving fast-food-service courses (in which students will not be tested but grilled).

■

Albert Camus's "The Plague" has been prescribed to foster a spirit of community at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, where all students and faculty members in the College of Arts and Sciences have been asked to read the book.

They will be doing so on their own or in their courses, from Western civilization to French (which is the book's original language) to biology. The project will culminate in April with a panel discussion and possibly a short dramatic presentation.

The All-College Read committee appointed by Joanne V. Creighton, dean of the college, narrowed its selections for the project down to Camus's book—about a plague striking a city in Algeria—and Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*. Then, by a margin of 2 to 1, the faculty voted in favor of *The Plague*.

"It is very timely, because we are currently becoming very plague-conscious in our society—with AIDS and our environmental problems," said Mark Smith-Soto, who heads the department of Romance languages and is chairman of the committee.

He said he hoped the project would "help bridge the gap that separates the various departments in the college." In addition, he said, it stresses to students the college's belief that reading is very important. "V.C.R.'s are fine. So are movies. But the rich repository of human knowledge is in books."

Students

Law Schools Expect a Record Number of Applicants, but Interest in Public-Service Jobs May Be Waning

While applications rise, proportion of graduates taking jobs to help the disadvantaged declines

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN

Whether it's because they are turned on by "L.A. Law" or turned off by Wall Street scandals, a record number of students are expected to apply to the nation's law schools this year.

Based on preliminary figures, law-school officials predict that applications this year will be up 20 to 25 per cent over last year. In any case, it is almost certain to be the third straight year of double-digit increases in applications.

But while interest in law is booming, some observers in the legal community worry that the number of students going into public-interest law remains low. According to a report in the *National Law Journal*, only 2 per cent of the nation's top law graduates in the past five years went directly into public-interest jobs, which serve poor and underrepresented people. That figure is based on reports from eight prominent law schools.

The National Association for Law Placement reports that the proportion of law-school graduates taking such positions—most of them in community and non-profit organizations—dropped to 3 per cent in 1987 from 5.3 per cent in 1977.

Part of the decline in public-interest law is due to massive cuts in the federally financed Legal Services Corporation, whose offices around the country provide legal help to the poor. It is also due, in part, to a tremendous growth in both the size and number of private law firms, which are recruiting more aggressively, law-school officials say.

"The growth of these firms is incredible," says Christopher Dunn, a staff counsel with the American Civil Liberties Union who has compiled statistics on the job placement of law-school graduates. "They're really squeezing public-interest firms out of the recruitment process."

A Mounting Burden of Debt

Other reasons cited for the decline in public-interest employment are:

- The mounting debt burden of law-school graduates.
- The growing disparity between salaries in public-interest and corporate jobs.
- Inadequate attention at some law schools to public-interest issues.
- The perception by many students that large private firms offer more prestige and opportunities for career enhancement.

Sally Hadden, a student at Harvard Law School who is active in a student-run group called the National Association for Public Interest Law, says many students who would like to practice public-interest law cannot afford to.

JANE REED, HARVARD U.

Joyce Curll: Harvard's increase in applications could be as high as 30 per cent over last year.

"It takes a lot of guts—when you're looking at a repayment schedule of $300 or $400 a month for the next 10 or 15 years—to move into a public-interest job, knowing you won't have the money to get your car fixed or fix up your apartment, or to travel the way your friends are," Ms. Hadden says.

The association, which helps raise money to finance public-interest projects, estimates that the average student who takes out a loan has to repay a combined college and law-school debt of between $30,000 and $40,000.

According to a study of 1987 law-school graduates conducted by the National Association for Law Placement, public-interest organizations offered an average starting salary of $23,199—about half the $46,005 average starting salary in a large firm. For very large firms—those with more than 100 lawyers—the average starting salary that year jumped to $53,683.

There are as many theories to explain the soaring applicant pool as there are to explain the dearth of graduates going into public-interest jobs.

Effects of TV Series

One explanation, which is offered with varying degrees of seriousness, is the "L.A. Law" theory. Several law-school officials interviewed said the popular television series had glamorized the profession and might have been a factor in some students' decisions to attend law school.

"Anything that affects the image of a profession is going to have an impact on a student's decision to go into it," says William J. Kennish, vice-president of operations for the Law School Admission Council. On the television show, he says, "they're getting nice big salaries doing nice work for the right reasons."

Recent events that pushed the legal profession into the national spotlight may also

Continued on Following Page

National Endowment Study Finds Little Growth in Undergraduate Humanities Requirements

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

WASHINGTON

Despite widespread calls for curricular reform, the proportion of higher-education institutions that have increased their general-education requirements for undergraduates has grown only slightly in the last five years, according to a survey released here this week.

Almost all institutions—96 per cent of four-year colleges and universities and 90 per cent of two-year colleges—now have some general-education requirements for all undergraduates, says a report of the survey, which was conducted for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Larger Increases in Other Fields

But the study found that 5 per cent or fewer of all colleges had increased their requirements in the humanities—including composition, foreign languages, history, literature, and philosophy—since the 1983-84 academic year.

The increases in other disciplines, including mathematics and the sciences, were somewhat larger. The largest in-

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Undergraduate Academic Requirements by Type of Institution, 1983-84 and 1988-89

	4-year				2-year	
	Public		Private		All	
	83-84	88-89	83-84	88-89	83-84	88-89
English composition	94.2%	93.3%	83.6%	84.6%	92.2%	93.6%
English or American literature	50.6	52.7	52.3	55.8	26.7	28.0
Foreign language	9.0	9.8	25.1	29.8	4.0	4.0
History	53.1	57.3	60.1	65.2	33.6	34.6
Philosophy	14.1	18.0	44.8	47.7	6.5	7.4
Classics	3.8	4.9	3.1	4.7	0.0	0.6
Other humanities	31.9	33.3	57.7	64.7	28.4	33.6
Unspecified humanities	49.7	54.2	45.2	49.1	41.9	48.6
Studio or performing arts	24.4	27.3	21.4	23.9	1.3	5.3
Social sciences	74.0	76.4	72.9	82.2	63.0	68.5
Mathematics	52.4	65.0	43.2	55.5	54.5	64.3
Natural sciences	62.2	70.8	58.5	64.5	49.8	55.5
Mathematics and/or science	35.1	34.1	30.3	31.3	33.8	36.3
Other areas	54.6	57.9	56.8	64.8	51.5	57.2

Note: The figures are based on a survey of 504 colleges and universities conducted in the spring of 1988. The response rate to the survey was 96 per cent. Institutions were asked to report only those requirements that all undergraduates must meet to earn a degree.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES